

THE ASYLUM

Quarterly Journal of the
Numismatic Bibliomania Society

www.coinbooks.org

Volume 30, No. 2

April–June 2012



“Though I am continually asking myself the question, I have never yet come to discover why you have shown so much zeal in the purchase of books. Nobody who knows you in the least would think that you do it on account of their helpfulness or use, any more than a bald man would buy a comb, or a blind man a mirror, or a deaf-mute a flute-player, or a eunuch a concubine, or a landsman an oar, or a seaman a plough.”



LUCIAN
ca. 120–200

PROVIDED COURTESY OF KOLBE & FANNING
NUMISMATIC BOOKSELLERS • WWW.NUMISLIT.COM

The Asylum

Vol. 30, No. 2

Consecutive Issue No. 116

Contents

- “You Don’t Say”: Numismatic Quarterly Quiz 30
Myron Xenos
- The Collectors and Their Collections: A Chapter from *The State* 31
Coinage of New Jersey
Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and Buell Ish

Front cover: Dr. Edward Maris, author of *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* (see the article on collectors of New Jersey coppers in this issue).



“You Don’t Say”: Numismatic Quarterly Quiz

Myron Xenos

1. What is a shorter term for an obsidional coin?
2. President Jackson’s “Specie Circular” in 1836 required payment for government land only in gold or silver, creating a run on state banks. What happened the next year as a result?
3. According to Walter Breen’s *Encyclopedia*, which nineteenth-century coin dealer called varieties of 1839 large cents “booby head” and “silly head”?
4. Why were the 1836 bust half dollars noteworthy for their production method?
5. Who was the first actual (rather than symbolic) woman to be portrayed on a U.S. coin?
6. What non-U.S. city is denoted by a star on the Cleveland Great Lakes Expo half dollar?
7. What was the first U.S. coin auction catalogue to contain phototype plates?
8. Whose portrait is on the \$10,000 bill (it’s OK to look in your wallet)?
9. Where was playing card money used in the seventeenth century?
10. The West Point Bullion Depository first struck coinage in what year?
11. The July 1926 issue of *The Numismatist* is dedicated to Bryan Money. Which famous numismatist wrote the article?
12. Where is it commonly thought that the metal for the 1944–1946 Lincoln cents was obtained?

The Collectors and Their Collections:
A Chapter from *The State Coinage of New Jersey*
Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and Buell Ish

Note from the authors: What follows is an preview of a chapter from our book, *The State Coinage of New Jersey*. This book has been over a decade in the making and will be published by the American Numismatic Society around the end of this year or early next year—depending on the final editing, production, shipping, and the many other factors one does not consider when one has finished writing a book!

The book will be the first comprehensive treatment of New Jersey coppers since 1881, when Dr. Edward Maris published his landmark book, *The Coins of New Jersey*. Over the years, several numismatists have taken aim at this goal, but none of their projects were completed. Nevertheless, the authors are grateful for the scholarship they left behind, which helped make this effort possible.

Our book will cover the economic conditions of the Confederation period that created a need for this coinage, the politics involved in securing a state contract, the coiners and their operations, and collecting methodologies. It will also include quarter-page images of each variety, with an analysis of the diagnostics, pertinent history, rarity, and a condition census with provenances. It will also present to the New Jersey collecting community the various major die states for each variety.

But most relevant to our fellow *Asylum* readers is the chapter “Collectors and Their Collections.” This was a chapter we all enjoyed working with and contributing to. It chronicles the American collecting of New Jersey coppers from as early as McCoy through modern collecting and eBay, as well as everything in between. In many ways the journey of New Jersey coppers seemed to mirror the journey for many Colonial-era coins as well. Thus we thought a preview of this chapter may be of interest to the *Asylum* readership.

We do ask something in return. The subject of provenance chains is opaque at best. We did our best at tracing them correctly. However, we are certain that if anybody knows the nooks and crannies of provenance chains enough to spot details that we missed or got wrong, it will be the *Asylum* readership. So we request that any observations about such items be brought to our attention via e-mail to rogersiboni@gmail.com.



As we have observed several times already, what constitutes a collection is a very subjective matter. Moreover, what and how collectors collect has changed and will continue to change over time. In the early days of collecting in the United States, collections tended to be broader, with rare and common “types” of coins and medals typically aggregated in categories like “Colonials” or “Ancients.” But over time, areas like Colonials were further divided into subcategories like “State Coppers” and “Washingtonia.” In the late nineteenth century, as numismatics evolved into an increasingly archeological and scientific pursuit (sometimes then referred to as “numismatology”), collectors and scholars like Sylvester Crosby, Dr. Edward Maris, William Wallace Hays, and Dr. Thomas P. Hall began to create attribution systems for State and other Colonial coppers. Among these, the system contained in Dr. Maris’ *The Coins of New Jersey* (1881) is seminal for our discussion. From the time of its publication onward, New Jersey coppers were generally assigned Maris numbers and collections had variety completeness as one of the primary metrics of evaluation. Eighty varieties has tended to be the threshold for a “complete” collection in modern times. Nevertheless, collectors like Charles I. Bushnell, the Norweb Family, and John L. Roper have formed wonderful high-grade, or otherwise interesting, collections of New Jersey coppers without ever achieving the 80-variety milestone.

In framing one’s own collection, it is interesting to consider how other collectors at different times went about assembling their collections. While collectors of New Jersey coppers are generally concerned about the number of varieties they have, die states, color, surfaces, and production features (undertypes, misstrikes, tabs, etc.), they also care deeply about the provenance of their coins. Although it does not impact the physical appearance of a coin in any way, collectors of New Jersey cop-

pers will regularly pay a premium for a coin once housed in a landmark collection. Coins with a provenance to Dr. Maris and his famous Plate will routinely bring a twenty percent (sometimes higher) premium than an exact physical duplicate without the pedigree. Likewise, premiums are obtained for provenances of lesser, but still important, collectors like Joseph Mickley, Sylvester S. Crosby, Matthew A. Stickney, Lorin G. Parmelee, Charles I. Bushnell, John G. Mills, Thomas P. Hall, Virgil M. Brand, Hillyer Ryder, F. C. C. Boyd, the Garrett Family, the Norweb Family, Roper, John J. Ford and the list goes on. Indeed, one of today's most serious students of New Jersey coppers and a member of the elite 100-variety club, regularly factors provenance into his composite net-grading system.

Considering the evolution of collecting styles, the elusiveness of certain provenance chains, the lack of complete information on coins that traded hands through private treaty, and a multitude of other factors, a discussion of collectors and their collections must be opaque at best. Nevertheless, the authors felt that some exploration of provenance was warranted. We therefore ask the reader to grant us some license to meld facts, archives, recollections, catalog descriptions, annotations, generally (and sometimes not so generally) assumed knowledge, and common sense to describe the evolution of our New Jersey copper collecting community.

When considering collectors, collections, and provenance chains, the authors find it helpful to think of the current population of major (80 varieties or more) collections as having their origins in some combination of four major provenance chains and pools of New Jersey coppers. These consist of the "Mickley Chain," the "Dickeson Chain," the "Old School Dealers Chain," and finally the "Modern Era of Collecting Pool". The Mickley and Dickeson chains are fairly specific while the latter two groups are more generalized.

Joseph J. Mickley is generally considered the father of United States coin collecting. It is said that he started collecting by simply attempting to track down a large cent from 1799, the year he was born.¹ That year's large cents—even in the mid-nineteenth century—turned out to be among the most elusive. This quest, we are told, instilled him with the thrill of the chase and the collecting bug. He went on to form one

¹ Moulton 2001: 19–24.



W. M. Dickeson



Engraved portrait and signature of Montroville Wilson Dickeson (left) and photograph of Joseph Mickley (right).

of the most extensive collections of the era. Even after losing a considerable portion of his holdings to theft and private transactions, the sale of his collection, in 1867, was variously described in the press as “the celebrated Mickley collection,” an auction “where all the collectors of United States coinage were present,” the “great coin sale,” and other similar superlatives.²

The Colonial section of the Mickley Sale included over 50 New Jersey coppers that were ultimately purchased by the likes of Bushnell, Crosby, Stickney, C. Wyllys Betts, and, of course, Dr. Maris. Interestingly, even back then, nearly 15 years before Maris published his book, the 3-C variety brought \$32.50 and an 8-F “Date Under Plow Beam” variety hammered at \$65.10 whereas almost every other New Jersey copper sold for under \$1.00. A notable exception was the proof-like uncirculated “PLURIBS” variety that sold for \$3.75.

² These quotes come from unsourced newspaper clippings included in the annotated copy of the Mickley Sale that appeared as lot 195 in George Kolbe’s sale of the Craig Smith Collection (4–5 June 2005).

At around the same time Mickley was forming his collection, Montroville Wilson Dickeson was also assembling a collection of Colonial and early American coins. This collection helped form the basis for his pioneering book, *The American Numismatical Manual of the Currency or Money of the Aborigines, and Colonial, State and United States Coins*, which was first published in 1859. In the dedication, Dickeson describes his intent:

In publishing this work, the basis of which is the Anglo-American Colonial Coins, I have endeavored to rescue from the graves of modern antiquity those original, and, in many cases, rude representatives of value, which, to the early colonists and their successors for many years, possessed an importance in developing, conducting, and advancing their agricultural industry, trade, and commerce, equal in magnitude and purpose, relatively, with the more extended and perfect appliances of the present day.³

The American Numismatical Manual dedicates roughly ten pages to New Jersey coppers. Within these pages, Dickeson provides one of the earliest known numismatic accounts of the New Jersey contract for coinage. He also gives the first taxonomy for attributing New Jersey coppers, identifying 47 distinct “types” and 110 “varieties” (the latter consists of everything from actual die varieties to die breaks or die states that are not today considered separate die varieties). This population of “types” and “varieties” was ascertained from his survey of “several thousand” examples.⁴ Dickeson also published what is thought to be the first hand-illustrated partial plate of New Jersey coppers by variety. In his description of the coins, he also introduced into text some of the nicknames used by contemporary collectors, such as the “Sleigh Runner,” “Small Head,” and “PLURIBS.” These variety nicknames are still in use today.

On 15 March 1876, Dickeson sold his entire collection of New Jersey coppers to Dr. Edward Maris. This consisted of 84 pieces and “all the varieties” with which he was acquainted, except the IMMUNIS COLUMBIA

³ Dickeson 1859: iii.

⁴ Dickeson 1859: 118. This does not include 9 additional types/varieties that he subsequently published in his supplement, bringing the total to 56 “types” and 119 “varieties.”



Dr. Edward Maris.

3-C and the “Date Under Plow Beam.”⁵ Maris, already engaged in collecting New Jersey coppers, married his and the Dickeson collections together and continued to actively add and discover new varieties for his collection over the course of another decade.⁶ His work culminated in his own book, plate, and ultimately the sale of his collection.

In the post Mickley-Dickeson world of the early 1880s until the end of nineteenth century, there was quite an active community of Colonial collectors developing broad and narrow collections, largely around Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. A casual read of the *American Journal of Numismatics* (AJN) during this period makes clear that Colonial coinage was one of the most active and competitive areas

⁵ Maris 1881: 8. Oddly, the Dickeson sale description is markedly different from his own variety count discussed in footnote 4.

⁶ *The Coin Collector's Journal* 1 (1876): 193. Prior to 1861, Maris, Dickeson, and Mickley had access to copper turned in to the mint in Philadelphia.

of collecting. While collectors such as Crosby, Maris, Hays, William S. Appleton, Hall, Fredrick Canfield, and Ryder, were all very focused on Colonials, three of the most extensive and high-grade collections of the era, that very much included Colonials, were being formed by Bushnell, Parmelee, and T. Harrison Garrett. As the famed Chapman brothers were just beginning their careers as numismatic dealers and auctioneers, the Colonial numismatic community was still being served by a number of illustrious dealers of an earlier generation.⁷ Prominent among these Colonial coin dealers was Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In the pages of his fixed price lists, one could regularly find things like a group lot of 102 New Jersey coppers with 82 varieties listed by Maris numbers from the W. W. Hays collection with a description noting:

Hays paid very good prices for some of his coins, and while the condition does not run uniformly fine or better, the collection is in excellent shape, and worthy of a place in any cabinet. One trifling objection is caused by Hays' marking each piece with the Maris number and letter in white paste, which rubs off readily if its removal is desired, but may leave a trace of discoloration. A very few are worn, but nearly all are in good to extremely fine condition, many being fine or better. Collection contains 102 pieces. Price \$125.00.⁸

THE DICKESON-MARIS CHAIN

Maris was very active in this milieu of collectors. He often met and corresponded with his contemporaries to further his aim of securing an example or otherwise learning about every extant variety of New Jersey copper. Sometimes, in his zeal to find a new variety, he found himself encouraged or rebuked by fellow collectors in the pages of the *AJN*. Perhaps the most famous of such occurrences was when Maris thought he had discovered a new "Head Left/Plow Right" variety of New Jersey copper, only to be proven wrong by Crosby. The latter keenly judged it to be what we now know as a re-engraved 63-q.⁹

⁷ Adams 1982. Adams writes about early dealers and ranks the material they handled. Cogan, Woodward, Steigerwalt, and the Chapmans all handled large amounts of high-grade Colonial material.

⁸ Steigerwalt 1903.

⁹ *American Journal of Numismatics* IV.6 (October 1869): 46. See also Davis 1996 with its Woodburytype process plate reproduction.



Fake Head Left/Plow Right variety that deceived Maris.

In early 1885, by the time Maris reached the age of 53, having achieved great stature in the American numismatic community, not only through his landmark book on the coins of New Jersey, but also through his work on the large cents of 1794,¹⁰ he decided sell his beloved New Jersey coppers as a collection. While there were several theoretical buyers, Dr. Maris chose to offer them to T. Harrison Garrett for \$1,000.

In his letter, he notes that his collection includes all the coppers illustrated on his Plate save eight varieties represented on the Plate with electrotypes.¹¹ Maris also goes on to highlight his uncirculated Mark Newby St. Patricks and his unique 76-cc "Running Fox" with the fox *after* the legend.

Garrett declined the offer, but subsequently purchased all the New Jersey coppers when Stan V. Henkels auctioned Dr. Maris' Collection of American Coins on June 21, 1886. In a rather controversial move, Maris decided to author the sale catalog himself. He described his collection as follows:

This will include specimens, or copies of all known New Jerseys, of undoubted genuineness, together with some counterfeits of that period. Also, those which were struck over the Connecticut, Vermont, Nova Constellatio, English, Irish and French Coppers; one in brass; one in mixed metal; one with a small piece of silver in the plow handle;

¹⁰ Maris 1869.

¹¹ The electrotpe varieties included the 4-C, 5-C, 7-E, 8-F, 11-G, 16-d, 35-W, and 81-ll.

J. Hudson Garrett
Baltimore

Mar

Confidential.

Feb 28 85

I am inclined to offer
at private sale an interesting collection
of the coins of America, at-
tempting all the pieces described
in my work published in 1881, ex-
cepting 8 - some of the latter num-
ber being represented by electrolyses.

A number of the pieces are unique
& many of them are the finest
specimens known. For instance
a pair of the Mock Newbills, quite
uncirculated. Running horse on
the reverse after the band.
Punctations with quarters before
& after legend, & many others that
should be examined to be appreciated.
I want \$1000 - for the entire

collection - one of my finest pieces
with also a copy of it.

I also have a silver dollar, with the
name of the State in the design,
in almost perfect condition. Being
mentioned it as being unique in
the collection of C. I. Bushnell.

When the B. Collection was offered
for sale, this piece was not
found in it. I suspect Bushnell
never owned one, but knew of this
which was the property of a friend
of his. If this is one of my pieces
it is unique, & of course very interesting.
I want \$500 - for it.

Nobody but my wife knows I may
decide to sell for \$1000. I want
to know this may be at all, but I
am confident. If A.H.S. could name a
time to inspect the pieces, I should
take pleasure in showing them.

Wm. W. H. H. H.

Letter of February 28, 1885, in which Maris offers his New Jersey col-
lection to Garrett for \$1,000.

and many other pieces showing fracture of the dies. A considerable number, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are not in any other collection. Many are not surpassed, if equaled in condition, and many have never before been cataloged in a coin sale. They are the outcome of many years of labor in collecting, and contain with the exception of two pieces the choice of the cabinets of Mickley, Dickeson, Betts and Bushnell. Also, most of the best pieces coming into the hands of several of the dealers for a number of years.¹²

In all, the Maris Collection contained 109 true varieties. While he was never able to acquire some of the great rarities like either of the two "Date Under Plow Beams" (7-E and 8-F), the Washington (4-C), the

¹² George Kolbe's sale of the Craig Smith Collection (4-5 June 2005) included Lot 195, a heavily annotated copy of the Mickley Sale catalog. Interestingly, Maris is never listed as a buyer. This suggests that he might have been working through agents, or previously purchased the coins from Mickley through private treaty. Then again, the annotator just may not have known Maris in his younger days.

11-G, or the 35-W, he did discuss which of his varieties he considered to be unique, like the 36-J, 70-x, and 76-cc. Maris also described the grades of his coppers at considerable length.

Although Garrett had refused the collection for \$1,000 a year earlier, he ended up acquiring it for \$551 in Henkels' Maris Sale through his agent, Harold P. Newlin.¹³ Newlin, in writing to Garrett, considered any price below \$800 for the entire collection a bargain, so he and Garrett were both obviously pleased with the acquisition.¹⁴ At the time of the Maris Sale, Garrett was already actively engaged in collecting Colonial coins in general and New Jersey coppers in particular.¹⁵ He started his collection with a modest group of New Jersey coppers obtained from the Mickley and Crosby sales. After purchasing the Maris Collection, he went on to add some significant rarities from both the later Bushnell and Parmelee sales.

After T. Harrison Garrett's untimely death in a boating accident, in 1888, his collection was passed on to his son, Robert. He had it cataloged by the Chapmans and regularly expanded the collection with the addition of more traditional numismatic items, like proof sets and modern gold coins.¹⁶ In 1919, the collection was passed on to Robert's brother, John Work Garrett, who shared his father's passion for numismatics and collecting in general. The collection was eventually moved to Evergreen, in 1921, where it was housed in a special vault alongside the Garretts' substantial library of more than 35,000 books, including numerous numismatic works.¹⁷

After acquiring the family collection from his brother, John Work Garrett began to make significant additions to it, largely through the assistance of dealers like Wayte Raymond and B. Max Mehl. Of particular note is the private purchase of approximately half of Col. John

¹³ Maris 1886: 23. Henkels' notes before the New Jersey coppers lots: "I am desired by Dr. Maris to state that he has been strongly urged not to allow this superb collection to be scattered. And he has therefore concluded to offer lots Numbers 350-500, both inclusive as a whole. Reserving the right to sell individual pieces separately in case a satisfactory offer for the whole collection shall not be made."

¹⁴ Bowers 1988: 455-456.

¹⁵ His passion for collecting coinage was sparked while he was at Princeton and was first shown a New Jersey copper. Bowers 1988: 85.

¹⁶ The whereabouts of the Chapman catalog are currently unknown.

¹⁷ Evergreen House, the Garrett family home in Baltimore for two generations (1878-1942), is now part of Johns Hopkins University Museums.

W. Ellsworth's extraordinary collection for \$50,000 through Raymond in 1923. The Ellsworth material permitted Garrett to add the 5-C and several other New Jersey copper upgrades including 12 uncirculated varieties. Through Mehl, beginning in 1931, Garrett also acquired a significant portion of the Newcomer Collection privately. This included the two coveted 7-E and 8-F "Date Under Plow Beam" varieties (previously in the Parmelee Collection that Garrett missed in Mehl's 1922 Ten Eyck Sale) as well as other New Jersey copper additions and upgrades.

Following his retirement in 1933, John Work Garrett returned to Evergreen to pursue his varied interests, including numismatics, until his death in 1941. After his wife died in 1952, the Evergreen House and its contents, including the now famed Garrett Numismatic Collection and Library were donated to John's Hopkins University. At the time of the gift, the Garrett Collection contained 114 distinct varieties of New Jersey coppers,¹⁸ thereby making it one of the largest collections ever assembled by Maris variety number and certainly the most outstanding in terms of overall grade and quality.¹⁹

The collection remained intact at Johns Hopkins University in Evergreen House until 1973, when coin dealer Richard (Dick) Picker was asked by the then Curator of the Evergreen Numismatic Collection, Carl Carlson, if he would be interested in purchasing certain "duplicate types" from the collection. The sale to Picker involved 26 varieties. Among them was the 7-E that the Garrett Family had waited almost 50 years to acquire. Given the condition and provenance of the Garrett Collection of New Jersey coppers, even leaving the 7-E aside, all the coins sold to Picker were great rarities.²⁰ The repercussions of the Picker

¹⁸ The then perceived count was 115 with the 82-hh which was latter dismissed as a worn 36-J

¹⁹ By 1952, F. C. C. Boyd, through the significant acquisitions he made from the Brand estate, the Green estate, and the purchase of Hillyer Ryder's collection had more varieties than Garrett. After the 1955 Spiro Sale, Boyd had 121 varieties including multiple R-7 and R-8 coins. This balance of breadth and quality certainly gave Boyd arguable bragging rights for the finest collection of New Jersey coppers ever assembled. However, the Maris provenance always gave the Garrett Collection more prominence. The authors also think that the Garrett collection had a slight edge in terms of overall quality.

²⁰ E-Sylum, "The First Deaccessioning of Coins from the Garrett Collection," Volume 11, Number 10, March 9, 2008.

sale within Evergreen have never fully come to light, but it is generally believed that the sale to Picker led to John Hopkins' decision to sell the entire Garrett Collection. This was a great loss to Evergreen, but a bonanza for numismatists all over the world. In the third session of the Garrett sale in 1980, the remaining 88 storied varieties of New Jersey coppers tracing their provenances to Mickley, Dickeson, Maris, Crosby, Bushnell, Parmelee, Ellsworth, Newcomer, Ten Eyck, and several other numismatic luminaries were sold to a who's who of collectors of the late twentieth century.

On October 24, 1984, Stack's disposed of the remaining 26 Maris coins in the posthumous sale of the Richard Picker Collection. This sale also included a number of other Garrett coins that Picker purchased in the Evergreen transaction.

THE MICKLEY CHAIN

Unless he was acting through agents, Maris does not appear to have been a direct buyer when Mickley sold his collection, but it is clear that he obtained several Mickley coins nevertheless. Colonial coin collecting was very popular in the late nineteenth century. Collectors and dealers alike were buying, selling, and trading coins to one another. However, the foremost Colonial collections assembled and sold at auction during the last part of the century were most certainly those of Bushnell and Parmelee.

Bushnell, a New York City attorney, was not only an active collector, but was also a leading researcher with respect to the history surrounding Colonial coins.²¹ While Sylvester Crosby's introduction to *The Early Coins of America* (1875) bemoans the extraordinary burden that largely fell upon him alone to complete his *magnum opus*, he does single out Bushnell for praise "as an indefatigable student and collector, not only of coins, but also of their history."²² Bushnell's contributions to Crosby's work were many and include biographical information for Rupert Harmon, details of the location and activities of the Rupert Mint for Vermont coppers, Col. William Cooley's activities as a Vermont die engraver, Abel Buell's activities as an engraver of the FUGIO coppers, the location and operation of Machin's Mills, the principals, location,

²¹ Bushnell privately published a number of works on the Revolutionary War.

²² Crosby 1875: iv.

and operations of the New Haven Mint for Connecticut coppers, and the list goes on. However, for our purposes, Bushnell's most significant research contributions were those related to New Jersey coppers. Specifically, in correspondence between him and a Mr. W.C. Baker of Morristown, New Jersey, dated August 8, 1855, Bushnell provides the locations for both the Morristown and Elizabeth Mints. Bushnell also had information regarding a third Mint where a Mr. Hatfield apparently made dies and struck New Jersey coppers below Elizabethtown. Some current researchers think this could possibly have been the original Rahway Mint.²³ Finally, Bushnell secured a copy of an August 1789 affidavit of John Bailey before a City Alderman in which he testified that after June 1786, but before April 15, 1788, he struck New Jersey coppers in New York City.

Because of his great interest in Colonial American history, the Bushnell Collection was particularly strong in its Colonial, Washingtonia, and what we now call Betts medal content.²⁴ When it was sold, the Bushnell Collection was the first to feature a Brasher doubloon. While it contained only 41 specifically cataloged New Jersey copper varieties plus a group lot of another 12 unspecified varieties, the coins were in exceptional condition. Moreover, the Bushnell Collection included an 8-F "Date Under Plow Beam" (then believed to be unique), which Bushnell had acquired from the Mickley Sale.²⁵

After Bushnell's death, on September 17, 1880, his son attempted to sell the entire collection privately for \$10,000. Lorin G. Parmelee ultimately acquired it intact for approximately \$8,000. Instead of simply combining Bushnell's collection with his own already substantial one, Parmelee, it is said, helped launch the numismatic careers of his nephews, the Chapman brothers, by letting them auction the Bushnell

23 Williams 2008: 15. The contract, coiners, and mints for New Jersey coppers are discussed elsewhere in the book from which this chapter is taken.

24 The term "Betts medal" refers to medals with Colonial American historical context as cataloged in Betts 1894.

25 The annotated copy of the Mickley Sale catalog from George Kolbe's sale of the Craig Smith Collection (4–5 June 2005) indicates that a Mr. Stephens was the purchaser of this coin. Stephens also purchased several other high-profile Colonials like the Pine Tree copper penny (which ultimately ended up in the William S. Appleton Collection and now resides with the Massachusetts Historical Society). It does not appear from the Bushnell Sale description of the 8-F that Stephens was acting on behalf of Bushnell, nor does Stephens appear in Adams 1982.

Collection in their first landmark sale.²⁶ Parmelee, of course, was the highest bidder on the most spectacular and important coins. This was a clever means of both setting market prices in the relatively young world of American numismatics and eliminating duplication in his own collection.

Parmelee, a wealthy Boston bean baker, was one of the most active purchasers of all manner of coins, including Colonials, from the 1850s onward. He was a significant participant in the Mickley sale as well as in virtually every other sale of the last half of the nineteenth century. His collection illustrates the breadth and quality of material that could be obtained by an individual with almost unlimited means in a much more abundant era of Colonial coins. When it was sold, the Parmelee Collection was considered the finest in America, including NOVA CONSTELLATIO silver patterns, a Gloucester shilling, a Brasher doubloon, and a silver Continental dollar, just to name a few highlights.

While Parmelee was a regular buyer at the infrequent auctions of the day and was, no doubt, a recipient of every dealer's fixed price lists, he also added material to his collection in quantity through the purchase of other significant collections intact. In addition to Bushnell, he also purchased the Seavey Collection in 1873 and the Brevroort Collection in 1876. While Bushnell and Seavey did have large Colonial holdings, beyond the 8-F and several more common New Jersey copper varieties in high grade, it appears that Parmelee acquired a large portion of his New Jersey coppers from other auctions, dealers, and smaller private treaty transactions.

When his collection, largely cataloged by David Proskey and H. P. Smith of the New York Stamp and Coin Company, was sold on June 25-27, 1890 in the rooms of Bangs & Co., he had assembled 97 distinct New Jersey varieties including several duplicates and oddities. His collection included a 3-C bringing \$61, a 4-C bringing \$150, a 4½-pp (recognized even then as derivative of the NON VI VIRTUTE and purchased as such in Scott's 40th Sale in March of 1882 for \$25.50) bringing \$28, a 7-E

²⁶ No one has determined for certain that they were his biological nephews. This suggestion comes from Q. David Bowers (1983: 36). Numismatic book dealer Charles Davis believes there was some kind of relationship between Parmelee and the Chapmans, but the relationship was likely something more distant than close family ties. This might explain why Parmelee did not use the Chapmans for his own sale.

and 8-F respectively bringing \$140 and \$212, a 10-h bringing \$19.50, a partly red and uncirculated 15-T bringing \$21, a full mint red 53-j bringing \$19.50 (the same largely mint red Lot 176 that brought \$63,250 in the Ford Sale 113 years later), and a red uncirculated 62-q bringing \$25. Even then, the 22-P, 35-W, and 51-g were all considered great rarities respectively bringing \$10.50, \$13, and \$10.25. The 66-v (now considered to be R-6) was described as one of only three known and hammered for \$6. The balance of the collection generally saw prices realized in the \$0.50 to \$3.00 range. It is worth noting that Proskey and Smith saw fit to enlist Maris in cataloging the New Jersey coppers section. In the catalog they remark that, "The following NJ Cents have been compared and numbered by Dr. Maris, therefore their attribution can be relied on as being accurate."²⁷ It appears that Maris was the only "expert" brought in to assist in cataloging the Parmelee Collection.

As the nineteenth century came to a close, the study of Colonial numismatics was in full swing. *The Early Coins of America* was in the hands of every serious collector of the time and was then—as now—the standard reference book to help collectors understand, organize, and attribute their collections.²⁸ Maris' *The Coins of New Jersey* was now the standard attribution guide for New Jersey coppers. Though somewhat unsung, W. W. Hays and Dr. Thomas P. Hall were also pioneering an attribution system for Connecticut coppers. Hall's system for Connecticut coppers was essentially incorporated by Henry C. Miller in *The State Coinages of New England* (1920) and remains what we use today for attributing Connecticut coppers.²⁹ In addition to Connecticut coppers, Hall's research extended to almost every area of Colonial collecting. His scholarship helped many contemporary collectors to form, attribute, and better understand their collections. Finally, Hillyer C. Ryder was also beginning to explore the attribution systems for Vermont and Massachusetts coppers that were ultimately published in *The State Coinages of New England*.³⁰ These also remain in use today.

²⁷ Parmelee: 32.

²⁸ The list of original subscribers included every important collector of the time and many institutional collections, including the American Numismatic Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the U.S. Mint, etc.

²⁹ Miller 1920.

³⁰ Ryder 1920a and 1920b.

In the same period, the American Numismatic Society (ANS) was approaching the fiftieth year since its founding and the thirty-fifth year of continuous publication of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Moreover, the ANS was on the brink of receiving a transformational gift from Archer Huntington: the Society's first permanent home at 155 Street and Broadway in New York City.³¹ Likewise, the American Numismatic Association (ANA) was just beginning to achieve momentum and critical mass under the leadership of Dr. George Francis Heath. Heath's journal, *The Numismatist*, which he began in 1888, was brimming with significant events and articles touching on all numismatic subjects, including Colonial coins.

This proliferation of knowledge through community and literature, coupled with the landmark Bushnell Sale in 1880 and the Parmelee Sale in 1890, gave way to a multitude of old and new collectors expanding their existing holdings of Colonials or forming new collections. While there were a growing number of dealers serving this community, no one serviced it better in terms of preserving a legacy of catalogs to look back on as key reference sources than the Chapman brothers. Starting in 1878 as partners, going their separate ways in 1906, until their respective deaths in the 1930s, they cataloged 83 auctions together and another 79 auctions separately.

With all of this Colonial numismatic knowledge and material more freely available, Bushnell and Parmelee no longer active forces in the collecting community, and the Garrett Family on a numismatic hiatus, the opportunity presented itself for a broad group of collectors to complete and form wonderful Colonial collections. Individuals like Winsor, Cleaney, Jackman, Earle, Gschwend, Ellsworth, Zabriskie, Newcomer, Bement, and Ten Eyck were all actively assembling collections of Colonial coins.³² Aside from Fredrick Canfield, and the previously mentioned Hays, Hall, Miller and Ryder, few collectors were building collections with variety identification and completeness as primary objectives. Perhaps it is fair to say that Colonial type collecting was back in vogue.

³¹ Adelson 1958: 143-190.

³² Besides these names made recognizable through their subsequent auctions, sizable collections were being formed and sold privately, like that of J. E. Bull who came close to acquiring over 100 New Jersey varieties, including great rarities like the "Date Under Plow Beam," but are now largely forgotten to the history of collecting.

A casual review of the major named sales of the early twentieth century demonstrates that Colonial coins were prominent in almost every collection, but few contained extended variety runs. Two notable exceptions were those of John G. Mills, auctioned in 1904 by the Chapman brothers with 83 New Jersey Copper varieties including the not-yet-designated 4½-pp, the “unique” Crosby-Parmelee 35-W, and the Stickney Collection, auctioned in 1907 also by the Chapman brothers. This included 70 distinct varieties.³³

In contrast, we see Winsor with 37 varieties, Zabriske with 6, Earle with 39, Bement with 12, Gschwend with 19 (plus another 22 miscellaneous undesignated pieces), G. W. Lewis with 11 varieties (including a newly discovered 7-E in AU condition,³⁴ a 9-G, 36-J, and a 76-cc),³⁵ Jackman with 17 varieties, and Ten Eyck with 18 varieties (including the 3-C, 4-C and Parmelee’s 7-E).

During this same period, several significant collections of New Jersey coppers were quietly sold through fixed price lists like Hay’s 82 painted die varieties in 1903. Some were donated to historical societies, like the Appleton Collection, which passed to the Massachusetts Historical Society (MHS) in 1905. It contained 28 varieties, including the unique 11-G.³⁶ The Canfield Collection, which was donated to the New Jersey Historical Society (NJHS) in 1926, contained 109 varieties as well as numerous duplicates.³⁷ Many important collections were

33 Stickney was collecting from about 1825 till about 1895, roughly 70 years.

34 This coin was ultimately acquired by Hillyer Ryder.

35 Senator George W. Lewis is a generally obscure figure among notable New Jersey copper collectors. The contents of the collection surprised many, including the Chapman brothers, who sold it on June 8, 1916. It included an AU 7-E, which Lewis had purchased in a small group lot from a collector in Burlington, New Jersey, and a newly discovered 76-cc “Running Fox” with fox on the right side. Given the described grade and knowing that the other two were in the Garrett and Hall/Brand collections, it would appear that this 76-cc ended up in the Spiro Collection. However, it must be emphasized that this is entirely the speculation of the authors.

36 In 1970, the Massachusetts Historical Society elected to auction virtually all of Appleton’s State coppers as well as his Massachusetts silver (excluding the NE three-pence and Willow sixpences) in a Stack’s auction to raise money for building renovations. The unique and Choice AU Maris 11-G (lot 92) sold for a then-astonishing hammer price of \$4,250. Today, that same coin would bring many multiples of that amount.

37 In 1931, the NJHS made a “permanent loan” to the ANS of 24 Frederick Canfield duplicates in exchange for its services in attributing all the New Jersey coppers as



Virgil Brand.

also sold privately like the Thomas P. Hall Collection, which contained “159 New Jersey Cents,” and 100 varieties that went to Virgil Brand in 1909.³⁸

Finally, some major collections, like that of Hillyer C. Ryder, whose obituary in the March 1928 issue of *The Numismatist* described him as

well as Canfield’s extensive Bolivian coin collection. Today, along with the 1945 purchase of the Harry Prescott Clark Beach collection from Henry Grünthal and other smaller donations, the ANS collection contains 98 varieties. Since 2010 the ANS New Jersey copper collection has been published as a series of plates in *The Colonial Newsletter*.

³⁸ Page 319 of the November 1908 issue of *The Numismatist* announced the Hall sale to Brand. The Burdette G. Johnson ledgers contained in the ANS library, which recorded Armin Brand’s consignment of the Hall Collection, recorded 100 varieties, including several Hall discovery pieces, like the 16-d and 23 1/3-R.

a man of retiring disposition,³⁹ completely disappeared from sight only to reappear in F.C.C. Boyd's collection several years later with little record of a sale ever occurring.⁴⁰

But just as this new infusion of scarce coinage began to freely circulate within the Colonial collector community, several high-profile American collectors dramatically impacted this relatively narrow area of numismatics. Virgil Brand, Col. E.H.R. Green, Waldo Newcomer, and the resurgent John Work Garrett changed the landscape of American numismatics in the early twentieth century. These four collectors—all active around the same time and endowed with nearly unlimited resources—were buying virtually every coin available to the hobby. Moreover, each had some degree of interest in Colonial coins.

Virgil Brand, a Chicago brewer, began collecting coins in 1889. At the time of his death in 1926, his collection contained over 350,000 pieces. It was the largest private collection ever formed and was second only to the holdings of the British Museum. Brand's meticulous records illustrate that year after year, his direct purchases actually exceeded the aggregate sales proceeds derived from all American numismatic auctions of that same year. He had virtually every numismatic dealer around the globe purchasing for him and would regularly buy large and small collections intact: his acquisition of the Hall collection is just one example.

39 Stack's (8–9 September 1993): 69, lot 914.

40 It is generally believed that Ryder sold his collection intact to Wayte Raymond who then sold at least half of the collection to F.C.C. Boyd. This allowed Boyd to acquire virtually all of the exquisite colonial coins in Ryder's collection. Ryder was a banker from Carmel, New York, and was a regular buyer at many of the Chapman auctions throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s. Although he is best known for his writings on the State coppers of Vermont and Massachusetts, he was knowledgeable in all areas of State copper coins and his eye was exceptional. Moreover, he appears to have been one of the very few collectors who were able to acquire coins directly from Virgil Brand, a man who rarely disposed of anything. From the John J. Ford sales, we know that Ryder acquired certain coins directly from Brand, since Ryder died on February 14, 1928, before any of the Brand estate was dispersed (for example see Lot 83 in the John J. Ford Sale Part I on October 14, 2003). While there is no known written documentation of the sale of the Ryder collection to Boyd, researcher Robert Martin has found certain notations in early Ford sales cataloged by Michael Hodder suggesting that Wayte Raymond might have acquired the Ryder Collection directly and then sold it to Boyd. To fully comprehend how extraordinary the Ryder Collection of Colonial coins was, one only need examine the John J. Ford Sale, Part I, and note that with all of Boyd's extensive acquisitions from both the Brand and Green estates, a significant portion of his front-line Colonials (very much including the New Jersey coppers) came from Ryder.

Upon his death in 1926, his two younger “non-numismatician” brothers,⁴¹ Armin and Horace Brand, began the daunting task of attempting to comprehend, value, and disperse Virgil’s vast collection. To compound the challenge, from the outset until their dying days, the brothers hardly agreed on any aspect of this challenge.⁴² For several years following Virgil Brand’s death, everything from a sale at cost to the Smithsonian Museum, to a private sale to John Work Garrett, to employing F. C. C. Boyd full time to undertake the project was considered. Virtually every dealer of the day contacted the Brand brothers with some form of proposal to value and disperse the collection. In the end, the brothers employed Burdette G. Johnson, Henry Chapman, and the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells to undertake the task.

While Brand’s collecting activities were gargantuan, he was said to be a modest, amiable, and studious man who lived in a seven-room apartment above his brewery. Aside from work, he dedicated his life and a fair bit of his wealth to his collecting activities. His collection was largely housed in cigar boxes and empty beer kegs: one for each “type” of coin for which he frequently had numerous variety duplicates or sometimes to house a collection, like Hall’s, intact. So when it came time for Johnson, Chapman, and the accountants to do their work, for over a year they would tackle the kegs and boxes containing the higher-value coins one by one each day; Johnson in one room, Chapman in another, and the accountants in between. Working one coin at a time, Johnson would first attribute and value a coin, then Chapman would attribute and value the same coin. Then, a price would be recorded along with a reconciliation to Brand’s voluminous purchase ledgers. At the end of the day (or often week or weeks), two equally valued piles of coins would be given to each brother. However, the irascible Horace would endlessly quibble about values, even when offered the right of first selection. From this point, each brother, with the advice of Johnson and/or Chapman, would send off the coins to the right venue for dispersal.

Although the reconciliation and valuation of the more valuable items went on for over a year, the valuation of lesser coins and collections (like

⁴¹ This term was coined by the Brands.

⁴² Because Horace and Virgil were estranged for many years and the latter’s will was either never executed or never found, from the beginning, there was a tension between Armin and Horace. It was widely believed that Virgil would not have bequeathed anything to the latter. For a fascinating account of this remarkable numismatist’s life and the challenges of dispersing his collection after his death, see Bowers 1983.

Hall's and Carl Wurtzbach's) and dispersal went on for decades, involving almost every auction house and dealer throughout the United States and Europe. Johnson remained the primary consultant and outlet for Armin. On the other hand, Horace, never satisfied, employed an army of agents and at one point even formed his own coin dealership in order to disperse his share of the coins.

Brand's Colonial holdings were vast and included such rarities as a Brasher doubloon, Willow Tree threepence, multiple New England shillings, duplicates of several New York patterns and others. But they were by no means an area for which he had the greatest attachment. We also believe that during his lifetime, he would occasionally, but rarely, meet with other numismatists to sell or trade certain coins.⁴³

It appears that both the Hall and Wurtzbach collections remained largely intact and were ultimately dispersed through Burdette Johnson. Nevertheless, both Albert Fairchild Holden (the father of Emery May Holden Norweb) and Ryder obtained coins with provenances to *both* Hall and Brand. It seems very unlikely that these coins came through Johnson or anyone else disposing of Brand's coins as both of their deaths preceded the Brand dispersals. We can only assume that Holden and Ryder each had the uncommon opportunity to purchase some coins directly from Virgil Brand.⁴⁴ Ironically, as will be discussed later, F. C. C. Boyd's apparent acquisition of the Ryder Collection allowed him to reunite most of the Hall Collection. He appears to have purchased the bulk, if not all, of the residual Hall coins from Johnson and subsequently from the New Netherlands Coin Company.⁴⁵

Waldo C. Newcomer, a banker and railroad executive from Maryland, was the second major force competing for coins in the early part of the twentieth century. Like Garrett and Brand, he too bought entire collections. Significant from the Colonial perspective was his purchase of Henry Olsen Granberg's collection, which was prominently featured in the 1914 ANS Exhibition.⁴⁶ Newcomer dealt almost exclusively with

⁴³ In a brief biography of Virgil Brand written in 1929 by Horace Brand, he indicates that his brother lived alone in his seven-room apartment. "There he worked, there he read, there he bought, sold, (and) exchanged coins." This is the sole reference the authors could find of Brand selling coins during his lifetime, although a study of provenances suggests that must have occurred. Bowers 1983: 37.

⁴⁴ Norweb II: 254.

⁴⁵ Many of the Hall coins also appear to have been purchased by Harold Bareford.

⁴⁶ American Numismatic Society 1914.

B. Max Mehl. In 1931, Newcomer had initially arranged to conduct an auction of his entire holdings, which included two Brasher doubloons and over 70 varieties of Massachusetts silver. However, after Newcomer's death, Mehl sold almost the entire collection to Col. E. H. R. Green.⁴⁷

The Colonel was the son of Hetty Green, the "Witch of Wall Street." Like Garrett and Newcomer, he was also a banker and railroad executive. Also like Garrett, Brand, and Newcomer, his appetite for coinage was voracious. In 1937, F. C. C. Boyd valued the numismatic holdings of his estate at \$1,234,922.

Eric P. Newman, the legendary numismatic author, scholar, and collector, met Green while attending The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was familiar with his Colonial holdings.⁴⁸ Upon Green's death, he contacted Green's executors at Chase Manhattan Bank asking to purchase a single rare St. Louis banknote from the estate. He was advised that while he could not purchase one note, he could purchase the grouping that contained the note. Newman, not having the resources to handle large volumes of notes or other Colonial and numismatic material, made an arrangement with Burdette G. Johnson to facilitate this and future transactions. Under their arrangement, Newman would acquire the material, pick the items he liked, and forward the rest to Johnson for sale. His share of the profits on the subsequent sales paid for his acquisition. While Newman disposed of most non-Colonial material like Green's five 1913 Liberty nickels, the balance of his Green acquisitions remain largely intact at the Eric Newman Museum at Washington University in St. Louis.⁴⁹

As these four colossal purchasers of all things numismatic began to dispose of their vast holdings through donation, private treaty, and

⁴⁷ Newcomer's patterns were sold through another venue.

⁴⁸ Liam Otten, on the website of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri (<http://news.wustl.edu/news/Pages/563.aspx>) describes him as follows: "Eric P. Newman of St. Louis is one of America's foremost numismatists. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (BS 1932) and Washington University in St. Louis (JD 1935), his storied career began more than eight decades ago when his grandfather gave him an 1859 one-cent piece. In the years since, he has solved such scholarly riddles as the mystery of the 1804 dollar; owned all five enigmatic 1913 Liberty Head Nickels; and built one of the finest private collections of United States and Colonial America coins and paper money."

⁴⁹ Other non-Colonial material was dispersed from the vast Green holdings by a who's who of dealers like the Stack Family that largely disposed of his American gold holdings.

F. C. C. BOYD - Appraiser
NEW YORK CITY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE
OF
EDWARD H. R. GREEN,
DECEASED.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK ss.:

FREDERIC C. C. BOYD, BEING DULY SWORN, DEPOSES AND SAYS:
THAT HE IS A NUMISMATIST RESIDING AT NO. 237 EAST 20TH STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF
NEW YORK.

THAT HE HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF APPRAISING, BUYING, SELLING AND DEALING IN COINS, PAPER MONEY,
MEDALS, ETC. FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY FIVE YEARS. THAT HE IS FAMILIAR WITH THE VALUE OF COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND PAPER MONEY
SUCH AS ARE ENUMERATED IN THE ANNEXED SCHEDULES.

THAT DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1957 AND ENDING ON THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1957
HE PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE COIN COLLECTION OF THE ABOVE NAMED DECEDENT AND EACH AND EVERY ITEM THEREOF, AT THE VAULT OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OOSTON, IN THE CITY OF OOSTON, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. THAT SUCH COLLECTION CONSISTS OF UNITED STATES
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS, FOREIGN GOLD, PLATINUM AND SILVER COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS, UNITED STATES
PAPER MONEY, BROKEN BANK NOTES, FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, CONFEDERATE NOTES, CURRENT AND UN-CURRENT FOREIGN NOTES, A DETAILED AND
ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF WHICH IS SET FORTH IN THE SCHEDULES CONSISTING OF 442 PAGES, HERETO ANNEXED. THAT FROM SUCH EXAMINATION
YOUR DEPOSED IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF SAID COLLECTION OF COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND PAPER MONEY, WAS ON
THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1956, THE DATE OF THE DEATH OF THE ABOVE DECEDENT, AS FOLLOWS:

NO. OF PIECES	FACE VALUE	MARKET VALUE
51,010	COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS	\$ 126,409.15
61,664	PAPER MONEY	606,013.42
	UNITED STATES GOLD CERTIFICATES UPON THE SEAL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO BE TURNED IN FOR REDEMPTION	33,370.00
	PAPER MONEY REDEEMED AT TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.	198,236.00
TOTAL		966,048.58
		1,234,921.82

THAT THE CONDITION, FACE VALUE AND MARKET VALUE AS OF JUNE 9TH, 1956, OF EACH ITEM OF SAID COLLECTION IS SET FORTH
IN DETAIL IN THE SCHEDULES HERETO ANNEXED.

Frederic C. C. Boyd

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME
THIS 9th DAY OF AUGUST, 1957
Samuel H. Deane

F. C. C. Boyd's valuation of the Col. E. H. R. Green Estate.

dealer sales, it is interesting to take stock of Colonial collecting in the mid-twentieth century.

THE LAST OF THE OLD SCHOOL DEALERS

After all of the research, fixed price lists, and auction activity in the last half of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries, Colonial coin collecting seems to have fallen dormant for several decades. Besides Miller's and Ryder's *The State Coinages of New England* (1920) and Carl Wurtzbach's *Massachusetts Colonial Silver Money* (1937),⁵⁰ little work on Colonial coins reached publication other than the occasional article in the *AJN*, *The Numismatist*, or dealer publications, like Wayte Raymond's *Coin Collector's Journal*. With the exception of the Gutttag brothers' *Coins of the Americas* (1927),⁵¹ little, if anything, regarding New Jersey coppers found its way into print.

⁵⁰ Wurtzbach 1937, consisting of 147 black-and-white photographic prints on 40 leaves (20 × 29 cm).

⁵¹ Gutttag Brothers 1927.



F. C. C. Boyd in his library.

Likewise, one would be hard pressed to name a significant collection of Colonial coins, let alone of New Jersey coppers, that came to public auction for much of the 1920s and 1930s.⁵² While this has seemed anomalous to many, it is easily explainable. The hardships and distractions of World War I and the Great Depression resulted in a smaller community of collectors and national coin dealers. Moreover, thanks to the aggregate purchasing of Garrett, Newcomer, Brand, and Green, the coin dealer community did not really need to expend the time and expense in producing extensive fixed price lists or auctions. There was always a ready buyer, even in the case of collections as significant as those of Ellsworth or Newcomer. The holdings of these individuals were so massive that any one collection would have flooded the market if put to auction all at once. Indeed, when the Garrett Collection finally did come to auction in 1980, it took four separate sales to disperse it and set an all-time sales record that would not be eclipsed for over a decade. The immense holdings of Brand and Green slowly entered the marketplace over a forty-year period.

⁵² There clearly were a few sales that occurred during this period, but they generally had limited plating and few rarities or extremely high-grade New Jersey coppers in the collections.

St. Louis 2 Mo. Feb. 13th 194 5



M. F. C. C. Boyd



TO ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO. Dr.

B. G. JOHNSON, Prop.
408 OLIVE STREET

These Goods Are Sent on Consignment and Approval and the Title in the Consignor Does Not Pass Until They Are Paid For.

#5

16	1788	4-1/B-1 Ex. fine	15 00	NEW JERSEY CENTS	
17	"	4-1/B01 Struck over Nova Constellatio Cent. Fine	5 00	553	1788 M-67-P. Rough planchet. V. fine 3 00
18	"	4-1/K. Olive. Unc.	25 00	554	" 6-C. Copper. Good 5 00
19	"	4-2/R Struck over Nova Constellatio Cent. Fine	5 00	555	" 6-D. V. fine 3 00
21	"	6-H* Brown. Unc.	35 00	556	1786 10-G From the Scott Collection. Ex. rare; fair 50 00
22	"	7/E. Dark. Unc.	20 00	557	" M-16-H The Parmelee specimen. Fine 100 00
23	"	7/F Olive. Weak. Unc.	20 00	558	" 10-GG This number is not in Maris Book. Number was given to Dr. Hart by Maris Ex. rare; v. good. only 100 00
24	"	7/K Weakly struck. V. fine	7 50	559	" 11-H Rare. Abt. v. good 10 00
25	"	8-K Weakly struck. " "	5 00	560	" 11A-G. Parmelee to (Hays) to Hall. Ex. rare; v. poor 10 00
26	"	0/E Red changing to olive. Unc.	35 00	561	" 12-G. Rough planchet. Unc. 3 50
27	"	1-/C Dark cut on obv. Unc.	15 00	562	" 12-I Rather rough planchet olive. Unc. 20 00
28	"	11/G Dark. Unc.	25 00	563	" 13-J V. rare. Fine 20 00
29	"	12-1-E Olive. Weakly struck. Unc.	15 00	567	" 15-T V. good 5 00
30	"	12-1/F V. fine	5 00	568	" 15-U Ex. rare. Abt. v. good 75 00
31	"	12-2/C Red changing to olive. Unc.	35 00	569	" 16-D. This variety was discovered by Hall in 1893 covered by Hall in 1893 Unc. 125 00
32	"	12-2/E V. fine	7 50	570	" 16-J. Rare. V. fine 20 00
33	"	13/A* 1 V. fine	15 00	572	" 17-J. Poor 2 00
34	"	13/A*-1 V. good	6 00	573	" 17-K. V. good 3 00
35	"	14-1/L-2 Struck on very rough planchet. Unc.	15 00	574	" 17-B. Fine 2 50
36	"	14-2/A*-2 Brown. Unc.	35 00	575	" 18-J Parmelee specimen. V. rare. Good 20 00
37	"	14-2/A*-2 V. good	1 25	576	" 18-H V. fine 2 50
38	"	15-1/L-1 Brown. V. sharp Unc.	35 00	577	" 18-N. V. rare Fair 25 00
39	"	15-2/F Bent. V. fine	2 50	578	" M-19-M. Rare. Fair 15 00
40	"	16-1/D* Irregular planchet. Unc.	15 00	579	" 20-N. Gloss light olive Unc. 30 00
41	"	16-1/H* Olive. Unc.	25 00	580	" 21-N. Fine 2 00
42	"	16-2/O Olive. Rough planchet. Unc.	20 00	581	" 21-O Copper. Fine 35 00
43	"	16-3/N Very thin planchet. V. good	4 00	582	" 21-P V. fine 5 00
44	"	16-3/N V. fine	5 00	583	" 21-R From Maris Sale. Holed V. rare. Good 15 00
45	"	16-3/M Struck over another cent. V. fine	7 50	584	" 22-P. Parmelee specimen. V. rare. Fine 100 00
46	"	16-4/L2 Fine	3 00	585	" 23-P Fine 2 00
47	"	16-5-H* Brown planchet slightly irregular. Unc.	25 00	586	" 23-R Battered on obv. Unc. 3 50
48	"	17-0 V. good	4 00	587	" 23A-R Not in Maris. Dr. Hall was given this number by Maris. Ex. rare. Fine 125 00
49	"	17-0 Poor	1 25		

Page 1 of Burdette G. Johnson's invoice to F. C. C. Boyd for the purchase of New Jersey coppers from the Brand Collection.

St. Louis 2 Mo. Feb. 13th 1945



M. F. C. C. Boyd



To ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO. Dr.

B. G. JOHNSON, Prop.

408 OLIVE STREET

These Goods Are Sent on Consignment and Approval and the Title in the Consignor Does Not Pass Until They Are Paid For.

589	1786	25-S. Good	3 00	\$	627	1789	51-G. Dark-rare. Abt.unc.	20 00
590	"	26-S. Attempted puncture			629	1787	53-J. Fine	2 50
		Good	1 50		631	1786	55-L. V.rare. Fair	10 00
591	1787	27-S. V.good	2 00		632	1787	55-M. V.fine	15 00
592	"	28-L. Fine	1 50		635	"	57-N. Struck over Conn.	\$
593	"	28-S. Poor	75				Cent. V.rare. poor	25 00
594	"	29-L. "	1 25		636	"	58-N. Perfect die. Rare	
595	"	30-L. Fine	3 00				Good	12 50
596	"	31-L. V.fine. dark.	5 00		637	"	58-N. Broken die. V.rare	
598	"	33-U. V.fine	4 00				V.fine	25 00
599	"	34-J. Die break on obv.			638	"	59-O Good	2 00
		V.good	2 50		640	"	61-P Abt. fine	7 50
600	"	34-J. Severe die break on			641	"	62-Q " "	2 00
		obv. Poor	1 50		642	"	63-Q Before die break	
601	"	M-34-V. V.rare. V.good	25 00				Abt. fine	2 50
602	"	35-J. Good	3 00		643	"	63-Q. Die break on rev.	
603	"	37-J Good	3 00				V.good	2 50
604	"	37-F V.good	5 00		644	"	63-R Rare. Good	7 50
605	"	38-Y " "	3 00		646	"	64-T. V.fine	5 00
606	"	38-Z " "	2 00		647	"	" " Fine	2 00
607	1786	Electrotype of the exces-			648	"	" " Small planchet. Fine	3 00
		sively rare 8-F. Good	1 00		649	"	64-U. Rare good	7 50
608	1787	38-A. V.rare. Good	20 00		650	1788	65-U. V.fine	7 50
609	"	38-B. " " Fine	15 00		651	"	66-V. Parmelee Specimen	
610	"	38-C. Probably the finest					V.rare Fair	20 00
		known. Ex. rare. V.fine	125 00		652	"	67-V. Fair	3 00
611	"	39-A. V.fine	4 00		653	1787	68-W. For coin. V.rare	
612	"	40-B. Struck over a Conn.					Fine	25 00
		Cent. (Parmelee specimen)			654	"	72-Z. Rare. V.good	25 00
		rare. V.good	20 00		655	"	73-AA. Struck over a	
613	"	41-C. Date very weak. Th.					Gen. III. Half penny of	
		rare. Good	20 00				1779. V.rare. Good	25 00
614	"	42-C. Rare. Good	3 00		656	"	73-AA. Struck over a Conn.	
615	"	43-Y. Rare. Abt. v.good	7 50				Cent of 1787. V.rare. Good	25 00
616	"	43-D. V.fine	2 50		657	"	73-AA. Struck over a	
617	"	44-D. Fair	75				Vermont Cent of 1787. Fine	
618	"	45-D. Poor	2 50				for coin	35 00
619	"	45-E. Attempted puncture			658	1788	74-BB. Parmelee specimen	
		Fine	5 00				Fine	25 00
621	"	47-E. V.rare. Good	50 00	\$	659	"	75-BB Fine	10 00
622	"	48-E. Fine	2 00		660	"	76-CC. Dr. Maris informed	
623	"	48-G. Olive. Unc.	7 50				Dr. Hall that he knew of	
624	"	48-G. Die break on rev.					2 specimens of this variety	
		Fine	5 00				Very rare; very fine	125 00
625	1788	49-F. Parmelee Specimen			662	"	M 78-DD V.fine	7 50
		V.good	10 00		663	1736	15-L. From Mills Sale.	
626	"	50-F. Obv., v.fine. Rev.,					Fine	5 00
		good	15 00					\$ 3281 00

Page 2 of Burdette G. Johnson's invoice to F. C. C. Boyd for the purchase of New Jersey coppers from the Brand Collection.

This is not to say that there were no active Colonial coin collectors in this period, it is just that their activities were conducted privately through a small group of specialized coin dealers. As already mentioned, Mehl, Raymond, and Johnson, as well as the Stack Family, each handled a great percentage of the Brand and Green collections. Over time, other dealers like Richard Picker and the New Netherlands Coin Company (where John Ford eventually became a partner and Walter Breen chief researcher) began catering to the Colonial collecting community. Some of the major Colonial, and in particular, New Jersey copper buyers up to and through the early 1950s included the Norwebs, Eric P. Newman, Jacob Spiro, Walter Garrabrant, Harold Bareford, and most importantly F. C. C. Boyd.

Newman had been fortunate enough to be an early protégé of Burdette Johnson. Under his guidance, Newman began his study of coinage at the age of 10 and developed a lifelong passion for Colonial coins and paper money soon after becoming a teenager. Following the old adage, Newman knew when luck was passing his way and had the good sense to stand in front of it. Therefore, when the Green Collection became available, Newman enlisted the financial assistance of his old mentor in order to acquire and retain some of the best of Green's Colonials, including several high-grade New Jersey coppers.

Johnson, now having a significant portion of Brand's collection and the remainder of Green's Colonial holdings, became one of the key "go-to" dealers of the late 1930s and early 1940s. One his most valued and active clients was F. C. C. Boyd, the successful manager of the Union News Company.⁵³ Boyd was also an accomplished numismatist. He began collecting in 1899, served as Associate Curator of Modern Coins for Yale University, was Life Member No. 5 of the ANA, and President of the New York Numismatic Club for 1916, 1917, and 1923. His impressive numismatic activity never got the attention it deserved because he purchased his coins and collections privately, and sold a large portion of his non-Colonial coins through Numismatic Galleries in 1945 and 1946 simply as "The World's Greatest Collection."⁵⁴ He sold his pattern coins

⁵³ Previously, he was the Advertising Manager of the American Tobacco Company and also worked with H. B. Claffin & Co. He served on the Board of the National Recovery Administration in the 1930s and the Office of Price Administration during World War II.

⁵⁴ Kosoff 1981: 232. The proprietor of Numismatic Galleries indicates that Boyd carefully disguised his sale so that he would not offend the many numismatic dealers he dealt with by choosing one auction venue over another.



Jacob Spiro (left), Damon Douglas (center), and F.C.C. Boyd (right).

privately to King Farouk of Egypt. Boyd's monumental Colonial holdings were sold privately through his estate to John J. Ford. The Boyd Collection easily rivaled Garrett's and was certainly the next-finest collection of New Jersey coppers ever assembled up to that point. Boyd's collection actually contained seven more varieties than Garrett's.

Boyd's estate sold his entire Colonial coin, token, medal, and paper money collection to John J. Ford in a single transaction. Even though Ford was active and still buying when the Garrett Collection ultimately came to market, Ford did not add one variety to Boyd's vast New Jersey collection. In all, through three Bowers and Merena Sales and twenty-three Stack's sales, we can determine that Boyd had assembled 121 varieties and over 300 New Jersey coppers in total.

Like his predecessors, Boyd frequently bought entire collections intact. In particular, he purchased the Hillyer Ryder Collection through Wayte Raymond.⁵⁵ While there is no documentary evidence for this sale, a casual review of the first part of the Ford Sale reveals that most of Boyd's best State and FUGIO coppers came from Ryder. He also purchased 87 New Jersey varieties from the Brand estate via Burdette G. Johnson in one single transaction on February 13, 1945.

⁵⁵ Ford I: 67. Michael Hodder indicates that the Ryder collection remained intact until sold to Wayte Raymond in 1945. Raymond in turn sold the whole collection to Boyd.

Beyond his collecting, dealing, appraising, and club and society activity, Boyd was also a student of Colonial coins and actively researched New Jersey coppers. In fact, it was Boyd's New Jersey copper collection, his copious notes, and unrivalled library that helped Walter Breen start and nearly complete his New Jersey copper manuscript.⁵⁶ The present authors are indebted to both Boyd and Breen for their foundational work.

By the 1950s, other collectors were forming important collections that included New Jersey coppers. The collecting interests of the Norweb Family were broad, but Emery May Norweb and her father both had a passion for Colonial coins. Ultimately, the Norwebs assembled a collection of 66 New Jersey varieties, many of which were purchased in pristine condition from Fred Baldwin in England. Harold Bareford, long-time counsel to Warner Brothers, also had a passion for high-quality coins in a variety of areas. As a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, his Colonial specialty was the early coppers of that state. Bareford assembled a collection of 92 generally high-grade varieties. Well over half of his New Jersey coppers had a Hall and/or Brand provenance. This fact suggests that whatever high-grade New Jersey coppers Boyd did not acquire from the Brand estate, Bareford did.⁵⁷ The other major source of the Bareford New Jersey copper collection was Jacob Spiro.

THE OLD SCHOOL DEALER CHAIN

During the same period of time that Boyd, Norweb and more recently Bareford were acquiring all the coins from the earlier "Mickley Chain," Jacob Spiro was quietly assembling another of the all-time great collections of New Jersey coppers. Spiro focused almost exclusively on New Jersey coppers, but was also one of the more enigmatic of the collectors who assembled a collection of more than 100 varieties. Hans Schulman auctioned his collection in 1955. The catalog by Howard D. Gibbs reflects a remarkable balance of quality and breadth.⁵⁸ The Spiro

⁵⁶ Breen n.d.

⁵⁷ Interestingly, all the Norweb and Bareford purchases identify the New Netherlands Coin Company as the source of their Hall and/or Brand acquisitions. This suggests that New Netherlands must have acquired the majority of the Hall/Brand Colonials consigned to Johnson after he died.

⁵⁸ Edward T. Barnsley had some questions regarding the cataloging of the Spiro Collection that he sent to Hans Schulman. In a letter dated March 30, 1955, Schulman

Collection contained 109 varieties, including a 3-C IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, 7-E "Date Under Plow Beam," 9-G, 11 1/2-G, the unique discovery 11-hh,⁵⁹ 22-P, 37-X, 70-X, 76-cc, and numerous high-grade duplicates, like three outstanding examples of the R-5 + 59-0 rarely found in above VF condition. Spiro also possessed a variety of New Jersey copper oddities and ephemera. But, aside from less than a half a dozen coins, none of his New Jersey Coppers came from either the "Dickeson-Maris" or "Mickley" chains described above.⁶⁰ As a medical doctor living in New Jersey, Spiro managed to quietly navigate through the massive purchasing of Garrett, Brand, Newcomer, Green, the Norwebs, Boyd, and Bareford to assemble a collection of New Jersey coppers largely without any distinguished provenances that still ranks among the finest ever assembled. This feat required extraordinary patience and knowledge. While we know he collaborated with the likes of Boyd and Damon Douglas, little record of his accumulation or scholarship survives.⁶¹

As a further testament to the quality and breadth of the Spiro Collection, its auction brought out a new generation of New Jersey copper enthusiasts who saw an opportunity to acquire high-grade and rare coins after decades of stiff competition and scarcity. In attendance at the sale were the likes of John J. Ford and Walter Breen, representing New Netherlands, the still active Boyd, and Bareford, as well as Willard Blaisdell, Herbert Oechsner, James P. Ward, Aaron Feldman,⁶² and a young William Anton, Jr.

advised Barnsley that he had passed the questions on to Gibbs, the cataloger of the New Jersey copper section. Considering Gibbs had only a limited background in Colonials, he did a good job in conservatively and generally accurately cataloging such a vast collection.

⁵⁹ Discussed under the 11-hh description in the Varieties section of this book.

⁶⁰ One notable exception in Spiro's largely unprovenanced collection is the Maris Plate 28-S. This coin must have been acquired directly or indirectly from Wayte Raymond. The Garrett Collection had a beautiful uncirculated mint red example from Ellsworth. Garrett must have sold or consigned his lower-grade 28-S (the beautiful Choice AU Maris plate coin) to Raymond as part of the Ellsworth transaction.

⁶¹ The ANS library index records seven minor articles by Spiro. The one of these most relevant to New Jersey copper collectors is Spiro 1937.

⁶² Aaron Feldman was born in Newark, New Jersey and operated a small numismatic book and coin shop in New York City. His ads and fixed price lists all had the headline, "BUY THE BOOK BEFORE THE COIN". This quote would remain his claim to fame and numismatic legacy. Since Feldman's primary focus was numismatic literature, it is generally thought that he was acting as an agent for another buyer.

While the Spiro Sale seems to have marked a turning point in the resurgence of widespread New Jersey copper collecting, in the years that followed, three new Hall-like Colonial copper collectors, Robert Vlack, Edward (Ned) T. Barnsley, and Theodore (Ted) Craige quietly became focused on all areas of State coinage. They were among the charter contributors to the embryonic *Colonial Newsletter* (CNL). This publication became the second spark that reignited a broader interest in Colonial coin collecting and research that had not been seen since the late 1800s.

Alfred D. Hoch first published *The Colonial Newsletter* in October of 1960.⁶³ Shortly thereafter, the editorship was taken over by James C. Spillman. Spillman remained the editor for over thirty years, until the American Numismatic Society assumed responsibility for editing, publication, and distribution. *The Colonial Newsletter* continues to be published by the Society and has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Almost every modern Colonial numismatic scholar, researcher, and significant collector has contributed to its pages. However in the early days, only a handful of Colonial enthusiasts used it as a forum to find one another, share discoveries, ideas, or to advance new theories. Individuals like Ken Bressett, Richard Picker, Walter Breen, Eric P. Newman, Phil Greco, Edward Barnsley, Robert Vlack, George Fuld, Theodore Craige, Fredrick C. Taylor, and Damon Douglas were all regular early contributors.

Beyond these early dyed-in-the-wool researchers, a small nucleus of collectors was also beginning to resurrect interest in New Jersey coppers. The Spiro Sale, combined with the activities of coin dealers like the New Netherlands Coin Company, Copley Coins (where Maurice Gould was a principal and Colonial researcher), Stack's, and Richard Picker, along with CNL all combined to create a generation of new collectors.

Of this new generation, William T. Anton, Jr. was clearly one of the most enthusiastic. In his 1975 CNL article, "A Modern Survey of the Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey," he lists the major variety collectors then known to him.⁶⁴ They included Harold Bareford, Harold

⁶³ Hoch was also the founder and publisher of Quarterman Publications, which was dedicated to issuing high-quality reprints of famous, but hard-to-find Colonial publications like Crosby's *Early Coins of America* and Maris' *Coins of New Jersey*.

⁶⁴ Anton 1975: 498.

Morrison Smith, Norm Pullen, Herbert Oechsner, Kenny Morrison,⁶⁵ Hiram Deats, Richard August, Fredrick Taylor, Donald Partrick, Henry Garrett, Hans Jaquette, Luke Flemming, Edward Black, Newman, Willard Blaisdell, Craige, Barnsley, and Cyril Hawley.⁶⁶ Although not mentioned in Anton's survey, Raymond Fatto was also forming a wonderful collection of New Jersey coppers, which is now maintained by his grandson, Raymond Fatto II.

New Jersey copper collecting in the 1960s and 1970s continued to be characterized by sales of entire collections, smaller private transactions, and active dealer transactions. This was the time of Richard Picker, a dealer well known and well respected by both collectors and other dealers. It is said he would never grade a coin, only price them. From the price, one could deduce the grade. If you could not, Picker's view was, "don't buy the coin." Ford was still at New Netherlands and remained active through the 1960s with his protégé Walter Breen, the new savant of Colonial numismatics. Together, Ford and Breen changed the auction world by cataloging Colonial coins with detailed histories, descriptions, and provenances. Stack's Rare Coins, having done well through the 1940s and 1950s, was now arguably the premier coin dealer and auction house in the United States. As Harvey Stack likes to recollect, their office on West 46th Street and subsequently on West 57th Street was the Saturday afternoon "clubhouse" for many of the Colonial coin enthusiasts in the tri-state New York City area. It was a place to congregate, share coins, and trade information. Following Picker, Ford, and Breen, a new generation of dealers was just entering the numismatic scene. Noteworthy among them were Q. David Bowers and James Ruddy.

Where private transactions were concerned, Anton led the way. At the age of 18, while attending college at Villanova University, he began purchasing New Jersey coppers from Richard Picker. By the 1960s he was buying entire collections solely for the handful of rare or finest-condition coppers that they included. He would then sell the balance. He purchased Barnsley's collection of 112 New Jersey coppers largely to acquire the unique 7-C "Date Under Plow Beam" publicized by Bowers'

65 Kenny Morrison later became known for his half-size Maris Plate.

66 At the time of Anton's article he typically identified the collector by town of residence, rather than by disclosing full names. As only a handful of these collectors are still active today and their collecting activities are well known, the authors saw fit to include their names so we could continue to describe the collecting evolution for this time period.

partner, James Ruddy.⁶⁷ Anton also bought Hiram Deats' collection of over 400 New Jersey coppers as well as the collections formed by James Ward and Willard Blaisdell. These two men were both active buyers in the Spiro Sale. By the early 1970s, Anton is said to have amassed almost 3,000 New Jersey coppers and regularly took out ads in *The Numismatic Scrapbook* in order to sell his duplicates. In many cases these were actually triplicates or multiple duplicates where the more common varieties were concerned. Anton even attempted to obtain ultra-rare New Jersey coppers, like the 11-G in the 1975 Massachusetts Historical Society Sale, when better-heeled collectors like Bareford did not. In his zeal to acquire, upgrade, and trade, Anton inevitably rubbed some of his collecting colleagues the wrong way, but in the end he formed what most would regard as the finest and most complete set of New Jersey coppers ever assembled. Anton put together a collection containing over 130 varieties with a virtual "who's who" of provenances as well as a second collection involving over 100 varieties and numerous triplicates.

As most collections were formed through private sale in this period, Anton would sell his duplicate Barnsley coins to Harold Howser. He then sold them to the up-and-coming Colonial coin dealer, Anthony (Tony) Terranova, who helped Henry Garrett form his extensive collection of New Jersey coppers. Ted Craige sold coins to Bowers who included them in his early fixed price lists. Bowers did a lot to generate enthusiasm for Colonial coins through his writing and marketing. He offered "State Colonial Starter Kits" in his fixed price lists, which helped to accelerate the interest of numerous Colonial collectors, including the great researcher and collector, Robert Vlack.⁶⁸

Sales from dealer to dealer, dealer to collector, or collector to collector was how it seemed to go until 1980. In 1979, Bowers and Ruddy achieved one of the greatest coups in numismatic dealer history—

⁶⁷ James Ruddy was a New Jersey copper collector in his own right. When Bowers and Ruddy first teamed up, they both shared an interest in Colonial coins. Bowers led the charge with Connecticut and Vermont coppers, while Ruddy focused on New Jersey and Massachusetts coppers. Some of their earliest finds came from rummaging around the New Netherlands Coin Company and looking through cast-offs from the Boyd estate.

⁶⁸ As previously indicated, Robert Vlack was one of the first active researchers in Colonial coins in this resurgent era. In 1965, he published a comprehensive guide to Colonial coins entitled *Early American Coins*. This book remains useful today and can still be acquired on the secondary market or in periodic numismatic book auctions.

reminiscent of the Chapman brothers obtaining the Bushnell Collection for auction—when they were selected by Johns Hopkins University to disperse the mammoth collection of the Garrett Family. The sale required four separate auctions, grossed approximately \$25,000,000, and contained some of the greatest numismatic rarities of all time, including the famed Maris Collection of New Jersey coppers. As at the Mickley, Bushnell, and Parmelee sales, every collector of the day was present. Among the Colonial holdings, the New Jersey copper section was one of the standouts. Both variety and type collectors were represented at the auctions in force either in person or through agents. New names entered the New Jersey copper scene, like Roper, Alan Weinberg, Gil Steinberg, Stanley Sherr, Henry Garrett, Bertram Cohen, Henry Dittmer, Tom Sebring, and Donald Partrick.

By the end of the third session of the Garrett Sale, one of the greatest collections of New Jersey coppers had been dispersed. This dispersal had the effect of increasing the already extant competition, drawing new collectors to New Jersey coppers, and dramatically increasing the prices for these old coppers. This increase in collector base, increased prices, and some degree of chance led to one of the most remarkable run of New Jersey copper sales not seen since the Chapman sales of the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Garrett Sale gave way to the Roper and Picker sales in 1983, the Bareford and Stanley Sherr sales in 1984, the Taylor Sale in 1987, the Norweb and Oechsner sales in 1988, and the Saccone Sale (the Harry Rescigno Collection), in 1989.⁶⁹

THE ERA OF MODERN COLLECTING

By 1990, Colonial collecting had once again become an active niche of the American numismatic hobby and State copper collecting by variety was back in vogue. Between the Garrett, Norweb, Picker, and Roper sales, some of the greatest Colonial rarities reappeared on the market, in some cases, after nearly a century of absence. *The Colonial Newsletter* had now expanded from a dozen or so niche specialists, to over 100 regular subscribers. Quarterman Publications made high-quality reproductions of Crosby and Maris available to everyone at moderate prices.

⁶⁹ Harry Rescigno was a collector very much in the style of Spiro, Richard August, and several other collectors who largely amassed their collections by carefully hunting each coin down dealer by dealer, show by show.

Q. David Bowers had established himself as a prolific author, frequently dealing with Colonials in his books, columns, and fixed price lists, and Michael (Mike) Hodder had emerged on the scene as one of the preeminent Colonial researchers, catalogers, and mentors.

In 1993, over a dinner at the Summer ANA Convention, Hodder along with Tom Rinaldo, Don Scarinci, and Jeff Rock founded the Colonial Coin Collectors' Club (C-4), which now boasts over 400 members. On the New Jersey copper front, starting in 1990, John Griffie began publishing a census of New Jersey coppers in *Penny-Wise*.⁷⁰ On April 20, 1991, Griffie along with John Lorenzo and Anton also helped organize the first New Jersey Copper Symposium.⁷¹ Even CompuServe, one of the pioneers of social networking, had a dedicated Colonial Chat Room with several New Jersey copper collector participants. Finally, the "Dickeson Chain," the "Old School Dealer Chain," and part of the "Mickley Chain," had found their way back into circulation.

Many of the early CNL group of New Jersey copper collectors had passed away or moved on to other pursuits, but their research and enthusiasm, the auctions of the 1980s, the new proliferation of knowledge, the formation of C-4, and the establishment of the New Jersey Copper Symposiums created a new generation of collectors numbering almost 50 people.

In the 1990s, Bowers and Merena conducted three auctions largely dedicated to disposing of the duplicate and triplicate coins that Ford had acquired from the Boyd estate. Henry Garrett sold his collection, which contained 108 varieties. Moreover, while local coin shops were slowly closing their doors, modern mega coin shows with hundreds of dealers were becoming increasingly regular events around the country. Now collectors had the opportunity to scour the trays of nearly every active coin dealer at a single show. Dealers ranging from those who accidentally came across a New Jersey copper in an estate sale to those that specialized in Colonial coins had the opportunity to meet with every

⁷⁰ John M. Griffie first published his initial census of New Jersey Coppers in *Penny-Wise* 140 (September 15, 1990) and continued until the March 1997 issue. Raymond J. Williams took this task over in March 1998, continuing until all varieties were covered by the November 2003 issue. On September 9, 2010, Williams reproduced the full census privately.

⁷¹ The proceedings were recorded by Raymond J. Williams and transcribed by Roger S. Siboni. Twenty-five copies were privately published in 1997.

interested collector at least once a year if they attended the regular coin show circuit.

In addition to the mega coin shows, auction house awareness and focus on Colonial coins was steadily increasing. Starting with Ford and Breen at New Netherlands, moving through the various Stack's sales, on through to Bowers and Ruddy, Bowers and Merena, and finally to the specialized EAC and C-4 sales, Colonial coins were either given their own sections with detailed descriptions or had their own dedicated sales.

With once-scarce research tools now being reprinted, well-researched auction catalogs widely distributed, several newsletters, including *CNL*, *Penny-Wise*, and the *C-4 Newsletter* in publication, and far more active chat-rooms welcoming all newcomers, deep knowledge about Colonials and New Jersey coppers was rapidly proliferating. Likewise, at the same time that the mega coin show was bringing the once local coin shop to every collector, eBay also began to bring the flea market to every on-line shopper. The rare finds that once took years of roaming every major sale and off-the-beaten-path flea market and yard sale, was now achievable in a night of well-defined searches.⁷²

In 1995, C-4 held its first coin convention in Pennsauken, New Jersey. The highlight of this event was the auction of John Griffie's New Jersey copper collection, consisting of 90 varieties. Today, C-4 boasts over 400 members, a treasury of over \$125,000, and the publication of five specialized Colonial numismatic books. After eighteen consecutive years of successful C-4 conventions and auctions, it is hard to remember what a gamble that first convention was. The young club with virtually no assets had to underwrite the convention in the hopes of good attendance. McCawley and Grellman along with catalogers Mike Hodder and Tom Rinaldo had to produce and distribute the catalog for the first auction hoping the sale would cover production costs. And finally, Griffie had to consign his collection to a "club" auction rather than the more proven venues and hope sufficient bidders would attend to support some level of reasonable auction prices. In the end, the convention and auction were great successes. Colonial and New Jersey copper collecting had officially come of age as a mainstream part of the American numismatic hobby.

⁷² In the last decade, eBay has yielded such rare finds as Maris 8½-C, 10-G, 59-mm, 9-G, 21½-R, and 18-L.

Dear Tony:  Madrid
12 Apr 84

Stack's has an interesting Bareford group of NJ coppers in NYC May 3. I never owned any but I am a descendant of Dr. Maris and would like to build a top collection of these. Please tell no one. Chance you can go and study the material? I need to know what coins are (1) unimproved (2) very choice (3) very rare; does this stuff bring big money or could I possibly buy, through you, all or most of the top ones that are seldom seen? I don't know if that group will bring 500K or 50K.

Please think about it & look at the material as soon as you can. I would try to buy the entire collection if you could estimate it and it was within my financial capacity. Let me try to call you before May 3, perhaps from home, and see what you have found. At least I would like to buy the tough ones, and the high-grade pieces especially.

Phone de las Cortes, 7 Teléx 120741 120 41 11 Teléx 87704 PALAS E 22272 RINUL E

MAURIO-14

TURN UP ↓

If you have no time or interest or feel you aren't qualified, I shall suffer only mild surprise and will not care a whole lot. Believe that! It's true! This just looked like a great way to assemble the seldom-seen parts of a NJ set that can be worn on letter & filled in as single coins appear. They aren't counterfeited on the scale that Roman & Byzantine go is, and though that series intrigues there are too many fakes to suit me. Bareford had several NJ coppers that are FK or near so, and you know he goes for MS stuff or top-of-the-line items. Please give it your best thought.

Kind regards,

Ted Naftzger

Letter of April 12, 1984, in which Ted Naftzger instructs Tony Terranova to assemble a New Jersey copper collection.

The Colonial Coin Collectors' Club, its convention, auction, newsletter, and most importantly its membership together form and connect the nucleus of today's Colonial collecting community. In the pages of the C-4 Newsletter can be found everything from new finds, road trip reports, convention reports, want or sell ads, and articles long and short. Backstopped by The Colonial Newsletter's more scholarly articles and the Colonial Americana column in *Coin World*, whose authors have included Hodder, Dan Freidus, and now John Kraljevich (one of the newest dealers in Colonial coins), one can get a dose of the hobby nearly every month. Within C-4's 400-plus members, nearly 100 collect New Jersey coppers in one form or another.

In the first decade of the new millennium, two important New Jersey copper collections came to auction. First in 2001, the William O'Donnell Collection was auctioned by Stack's. While O'Donnell was not a well-recognized name in New Jersey copper circles, his collection was largely

Lifetimes and Known Collecting Periods of Major New Jersey Copper Collectors
1800-2010



acquired from Tony Terranova. In 1984, Terranova, on behalf of Ted Naftzger, the famous large-cent collector, carefully and quietly started to assemble this collection from the finest material that came to auction, beginning with the Bareford Sale. Although Naftzger was not a Colonial specialist, he saw the potential in this growing niche of the hobby. To this end, while on vacation in Madrid, Spain, he instructed Terranova to begin assembling the collection.

The second major collection to be auctioned was that of John J. Ford (completing the final dispersal of the Mickley Chain), which he had purchased intact from F. C. C. Boyd's estate. This collection—if not the finest ever assembled (next to the Garrett Collection)—was certainly the largest in terms of varieties (121). Ford's New Jersey coppers were sold by Stack's along with the rest of his vast holdings of numismatic Americana over the course of twenty-one sales between 2003 and 2007. The New Jersey material appeared in the first sale on October 14, 2003.⁷³

Today, there are nine collections containing over 100 varieties. There are more than a dozen "complete" collections containing more than 80 varieties. One collector has over 100 examples of the 56-ns variety with multiple undertypes.

REFERENCES

- Adams, John W. 1982. *United States Numismatic Literature*, vol. I. Mission Viejo, Calif.: George Frederick Kolbe Publications, 1982.
- Adelson, Howard L. 1958. *The American Numismatic Society*, 1858–1958. New York: American Numismatic Society.
- American Numismatic Society. 1914. *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*. New York: American Numismatic Society.
- Anton, William T., Jr. 1975. "A Modern Survey of the Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey." *Colonial Newsletter* 14 no. 2 (July 1975): 487–513.
- Betts, C. Wyllis. 1894. *American Colonial History, Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*. New York: Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 1894.
- Bowers, Q. David. 1979. *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*. Los Angeles: Bowers and Ruddy Galleries.

⁷³ Ford I: lots 71–227.

- Bowers, Q. David. 1983. *Virgil Brand: The Man and His Era*. Wolfeboro, N.H.: Bowers and Merena Galleries.
- Breen, Walter. n.d. Unpublished manuscript on New Jersey coppers, ca. 1956–1958.
- Crosby, S. S. 1875. *The Early Coins of America*. Boston: The Author.
- Davis, Charles E. 1996. *American Numismatic Literature: An Annotated Survey of Auction Sales, 1980–1991*. Lincoln, Mass.: Quarterman Publications.
- Dickeson, M. W. 1859. *The American Numismatological Manual*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.
- Ford I: Stack's. *The John J. Ford Jr. Collection, part I*. New York, October 14, 2003. 335 lots.
- Gutttag Brothers. 1927. *Coins of the Americas*. New York: Gutttag Bros.
- Kosoff, Abe. 1981. *Abe Kosoff Remembers: 50 Years of Numismatic Reflections*. New York: Sanford J. Durst.
- Maris, Edward. 1869. *Varieties of the Copper Issues of the United States' Mint in the Year 1794*. Philadelphia: Bellows.
- Maris, Edward. 1881. *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey, with a Plate*. Philadelphia: Bellows.
- Maris 1886: Stan. V. Henkels & Co. *Catalogue of Colonial, United States, and Pattern Pieces from the Cabinet of Dr. Edward Maris of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia, June 21, 1886. 501 lots.
- Miller, Henry C. 1920. "The State Coinage of Connecticut." *American Journal of Numismatics* 53 part 1: 1–62.
- Moulton, Karl. 2001. "Notes on Joseph J. Mickley, Pioneer American Numismatist." *Rare Coin Review* 142 (July–August): 19–24.
- Norweb 1988: Bowers and Merena. *The Norweb Collection, part II*. New York, March 24–25, 1988. 1269 lots.
- Parmelee 1890: New York Coin & Stamp Co. *Catalogue of the Finest Existing Collection of American Coins, the Property of Lorin G. Parmelee, of Boston, Mass.* New York, June 25–27, 1890. 1443 lots, 13 tinted plates.
- Ryder, Hillyer. 1920a. "The Colonial Coins of Vermont." *American Journal of Numismatics* 53 part 1: 63–68.
- Ryder, Hillyer. 1920b. "The Copper Coins of Massachusetts." *American Journal of Numismatics* 53 part 1: 69–77.
- Spiro, Jacob. 1937. "A Dangerous Forgery." *Coin Collectors Journal* 4: 261.

- Steigerwalt, Charles T. 1903. Fixed Price List, October 1903. [Adams 63A; Hays New Jersey collection].
- Vlack, Robert A. 1965. *Early American Coins*, 2nd ed. Johnson City, N.Y.: Windsor Research Publications.
- Williams, Ray. 2008. "The 'Hatfield Mint.'" *The C4 Newsletter* 16 no. 3 (Fall 2008): 15-17.
- Würtzbach, Carl. 1937. *Massachusetts Colonial Silver Money*. Lee, Mass.: The Author.

Help Promote the Numismatic Bibliomania Society

Howard A. Daniel III sets up a club table to represent the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (and the International Bank Note Society, Numismatics International, Numismatic Literary Guild, and several other organizations) at the MPC Fest, the International Paper Money Show, and the summer FUN Show. Howard will no longer set up at American Numismatic Association events and the January FUN Show.

The Asylum and NBS membership applications are given to numismatists interested in our society from the table. Journals and applications from other societies are also given out.

There are also world bank notes and coins to give to young and new numismatists in a packet which includes a consolidated membership application form for all of the groups. References are also given out, especially to teachers and scout counselors for them to use with their students and scouts.

Howard always needs volunteers to staff the table and needs your unwanted references, journals, world banknotes, and/or world coins. Please contact him at hadaniel3@msn.com to make donation arrangements. The best method is to take them to him at one of the shows or events he attends, otherwise you can mail them to him. Howard will reply with a thank-you letter which will describe the donation for tax purposes.

Answers to the Numismatic Quarterly Quiz (see p. 30): 1) Siege piece. 2) The Panic of 1837. 3) Ebenezer Mason. 4) They were the first U.S. silver coins struck by steam power. 5) Queen Isabella I of Spain. 6) Toronto. 7) Chapman Brothers sale no. 1 in 1879. 8) Salmon P. Chase. 9) French Canada (New France). 10) 1974. 11) Farran Zerbe. 12) Cartridge or shell casings.

Numismatic Bibliomania Society

President

Dan Freidus
Ann Arbor, MI
dan1737@umich.edu

Vice-President

Marc Ricard
mcricard@yahoo.com

Treasurer

David M. Sundman
P.O. Box 82
Littleton, NH 03561
dsundman@littletoncoin.com

Board of Governors

John W. Adams, Dover, MA jadams@ahh.com
Leonard Augsburger, Vernon Hills, IL leonard_augsburger@hotmail.com
David Fanning, Gahanna, OH df@numislit.com
Elizabeth Hahn, New York, NY hahn@numismatics.org
Dan Hamelberg, Champaign, IL danhamelberg@aol.com
Martin Logies mlogies@aol.com
Sydney Martin, Doylestown, PA sfmartin5@comcast.net
P. Scott Rubin, Lawrenceville, NJ numislit@msn.com
W. David Perkins, Centennial, CO wdperki@attglobal.net

Editor, The Asylum

David Yoon, 41-22 54 Street #9, Woodside, NY 11377 nbsasylum@gmail.com

Editor, The E-Sylum

Wayne Homren, Ashburn, VA whomren@gmail.com

ADVERTISING RATES FOR 2012

Full page	\$90
Inside front, inside or outside back cover	\$100
Half page	\$50

Discounts for multiple issues are available. A full-page ad for one year is \$300.

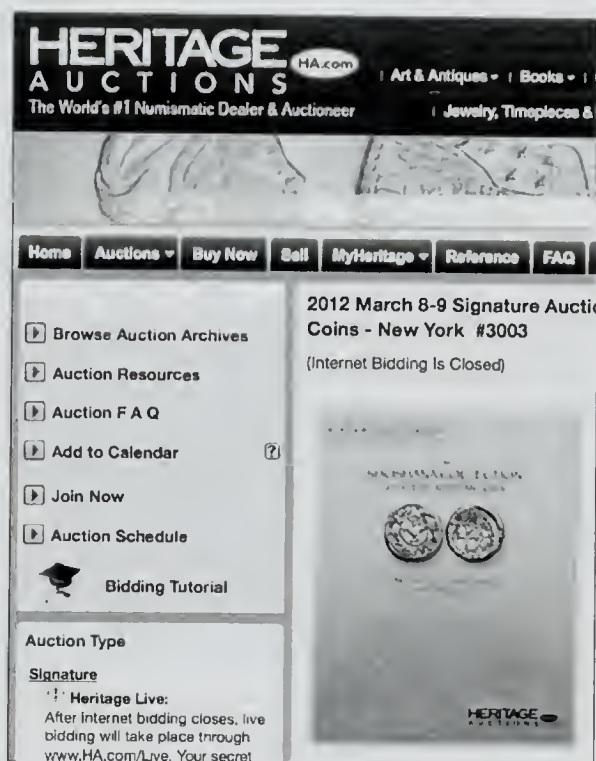
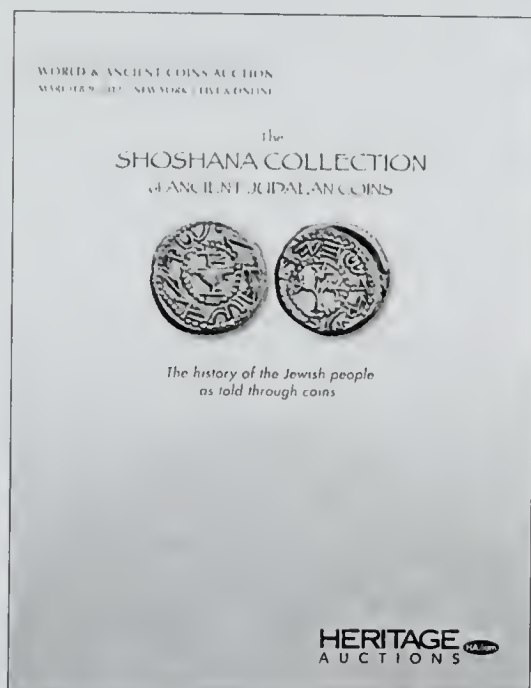
The Asylum (ISSN 1552-1931) is published quarterly. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor by e-mail or on CD. Authors, please put your name(s) on all submitted material.

All accepted manuscripts become the property of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. For more information, please contact the editor.

NBS Membership: in the United States, \$15.00 annual dues for standard mail, \$20.00 annual dues for first-class mail; outside the United States, \$25.00. Members receive all available issues of the current volume. Requests for membership and change of address should be submitted to the Treasurer.

HERITAGE

COINS & CURRENCY AUCTIONS



Asylum

E-sylum

The NBS innovated in putting coin information online with the *E-sylum*. At Heritage Auctions, we share that spirit. We have more than 1.8 million numismatic auction listings in our Permanent Auction Results Archive, available with *free* registration at HA.com. More than 700,000 bidder-members have signed up. Join them today!

HERITAGE

A U C T I O N S

Annual Sales Exceed \$800 Million | 700,000+ Online Bidder-Members

3500 MAPLE AVENUE • DALLAS, TEXAS 75219 • 800-872-6467 • HA.COM

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | SAN FRANCISCO | PARIS | GENEVA

Free catalog and The Collector's Handbook (\$65 value) for new clients.

Please submit auction invoices of \$1000+ in this category, from any source. Include your contact information and mail to Heritage, fax 214-409-1425, email CatalogOrders@HA.com, or call 866-835-3243.

For more details, go to HA.com/FCO.

BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

AND THEIR VALUES



BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS AND THEIR VALUES

by
CHRISTOPHER EIMER

London, 2010. Publisher: Spink.
Quarto, pp. 326 and 249 plates (2000+ images)
Print-run of 2000 (individually numbered)
Price: £75.00

British Commemorative Medals and their Values lists more than 2200 medals, all fully described, with biographical and historical information and a guide to market values. The book has been designed for practical use and always with the reader in mind. It includes an introduction to the medal in Britain and a chapter itemizing production figures, as well as a comprehensive general index and an index of medallists.

— Awarded the 2011 Book Prize by the International Association of Professional Numismatists —

Christopher Eimer
P.O. Box 352, London NW11 7RF, United Kingdom
Telephone: (+44) 208 458 9933 / Email: art@christophereimer.co.uk

British Commemorative Medals and their Values, £75.
Postage: UK £8; Europe £14; USA and rest of the world £28
(non-UK clients may make payment through PayPal at no additional charge)